

FASTROVIC-CIKARA, D.; PAJEVIC, M.

Determination of effects of thermal treatments on changes in structure and hardness of aluminum alloys of the Dural type. p. 115c.

(TEHNIKA. Vol. 12, No. 7, 1957, Beograd, Yugoslavia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (I Al.) Lc. Vol. 6, No. 10, October 1957. Uncl.

PASTRYLIN, M. K.

"Accuracy of the Measurement of Discharges of Suspended Sediments", Meteorologiya i hidrologiya (Meteorology and Hydrology) No 6, 1937.

SO: U-3039, 11 Mar 1953

PASTRYULIN, M. K.

Hydrometrical work method. Meteor. i hidrol. no. 2:46-47 y '52.

(MIRA 8:9)

1. Rostovskoye UGMS, Rostov-na-Donu.
(Stream measurements)

PASTRYULIN, M.K.

Hydrometrical work methods. Meteor. i gidrol. no. 5:48-50 Ny '53.
(MIRA 8:9)

l. Rostovskoye UGMS

(Hydrometer)

1. PASTSURA, V.
2. USSR (600)
4. Moving-Picture Projectors
7. Why does the lower loop in the model "K" projector stretch at times.
Kinemekhanik. No.9, 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

PASTUCHOV, P. T.

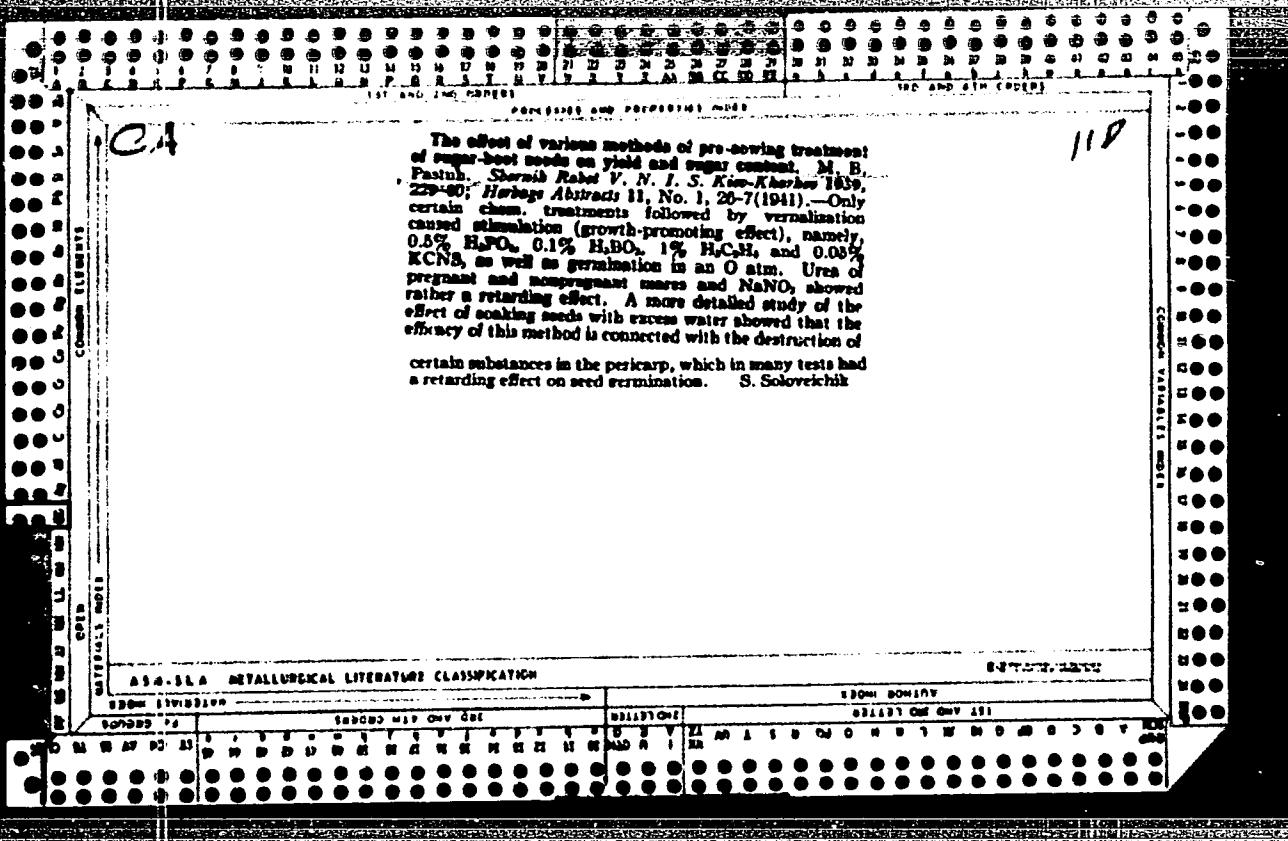
Danilov, S. N., and Pastuchov, P. T. - "Hydro - and Solvato-lytic, and Intra-molecular Oxidation-Reduction". (p. 1160)

SO: Journal of General Chemistry, (Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii), 1947, Vol. 17, No. 6

PASTUCHOV, I., T.

"Isomerization of Oxy-Aldehydes. II. Autoreversory, Trimeric and Clitting Reactions of the Cellobiose," by S. V. Danilov, and I. P. Pastuchov (p. 62)

Sc: Journal of General Chemistry (Zhurnal obshchei Khimii) 1946, Volume 16, No. 1



STEFANOVIC,S.; MILOSAVLJEVIC,A.; STEFANOVIC,R.; VUKOTIC,D.; PASTRAKULJIC,
N.; PERISIC,V.; GUZINA,D.; ROLOVIC,Z.

Clinical significance of the determination of coagulation
factors. Acta med. jugosl. 13 no.2:164-196 '60.

1. Clinique Medicale A de la Faculte de Medecine de Belgrade
et Centre de la transfusion sanguine de Belgrade.
(BLOOD COAGULATION)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / USSR

ILYUTCHENOK, R.J.; PASTUCHOV, J.Ph.; ELISEJEVA, A.G.; Department of Experimental Biology, Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Novosibirsk. Original version not given.

"EEG and Behavior Correlation in Animals Under the Effect of Neurotropic Drugs."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 8, No 4, Nov 66, pp 413 - 414

Abstract: Correlation between EEG changes in the cortex, non-specific thalamus nuclei, and brain stem reticular formation, and behavior changes in animals under the influence of neurotropic substances was investigated. In the study of the emotional reaction of fear it was found that cholinergic mechanisms were responsible for fear. Application of cholinolytics resulted in the abolishing of the conditional emotional reaction of fear. It seems that it is not a single region of the brain which is responsible for behavioral reactions, but that different functional systems of neuronal groups of various regions of the brain are responsible for the varied responses. 2 Western, 1 Czech, 3 USSR references. Submitted at the 8th Annual Psychopharmacological Meeting at Jesenik 18-22 Jan 66. Article is in English.

L 46981-66 EWP(k)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(v)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JH/JD/HM
ACC NR: AT6024917 (A.M) SOURCE CODE: HR/2981/66/000/004/0028/0084
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R0012

AUTHOR: Pugachev, A. I.; Pastukh, M. N.

36
B+1

ORG: none

TITLE: Resistance welding of VAD23 alloy

SOURCE: Alyuminiyevyye splavy, no. 4, 1966. Zharoprochnyye i vysokoprochnyye splavy (Heat resistant and high-strength alloys), 78-84

TOPIC TAGS: resistance welding, spot welding, seam welding, aluminum alloy / VAD23 aluminum alloy

ABSTRACT: VAD23 alloy in the naturally aged state was found to weld satisfactorily by resistance spot and seam welding. The welding conditions are similar to those employed in welding D16AT alloy. The mechanical properties of spot and seam weld joints on VAD23 in the naturally aged state are somewhat better than those obtained on the same type of joints on D16AT. The breaking shear and separation load and also the plasticity coefficient in sheets 2 mm thick in joints of VAD23 are 10-15% higher than in joints of D16AT. VAD23 in the artificially aged state welds much worse by contact spot and seam welding than in the naturally aged state because of the lower deformation capacity of VAD23 at room and welding temperature. The weldability decreases rapidly as the sheet thickness increases. In order to improve the weldability of VAD23, a computational method was used for the first time to determine the parameters of the process.

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239

PASTUKH, M.S.

We should improve the propaganda of atheism. Nauka i zhystia
10 no.1:43-45 Ja '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(Ukraine--Atheism)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: Wednesday, June 21, 2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R001239

P. STURZ, V. Y.

"Problems of Weather Forecasting (A Collection of Articles)" Translated, N.Y., 1957
Gidrometeoizdat, Leningrad, 1957, 110 pages

SO: U-2100, 11 Mar 1963

Pastukh, V.P.

36-74-1/5

AUTHORS: Pastukh, V.P., and Sokhrina, R.F.

TITLE: Hail on Soviet Territory (Grad na territorii SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Trudy Glavnay geofizicheskoy observatorii, 1957, Nr 74,
pp 3-31 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is a review of hail studies in the USSR. In the introduction the author surveys typical damage inflicted by hail in various regions as measured in hectares of destroyed crops. The main part of the article is an analysis of hail as a meteorological phenomenon and is based on data collected by 3300 observation stations. These findings permitted the author to compile a map showing the amount of hail days in the Soviet Union and to determine the regional and seasonal occurrence of hail. The author points out that some meteorological stations still confuse hail with granulated snow and that consequently caution should be exercised with respect to this effect. Data used for deducing final figures embrace the period from 1891 to 1950 and are available at the Division of Climatology of the Main Geophysical Observatory.

Card 1/2

Hail on Soviet Territory

36-74-1/5

Tabular material in the article covers the following topics: influence of plateaus and mountains on the precipitation of hail, influence of the large water bodies (Sea of Azov, Lake Baikal, etc.) on hail, diurnal and annual hail, average duration of hail. The author concludes that hail occurrence increases with elevation and decreases in the vicinity of larger water bodies. About 60 percent of hail occurs between 1 and 7 o'clock p.m.; 50 percent of hail lasts less than 5 minutes; 30 percent lasts between 5 and 20 minutes. The author summarizes information on the amount of hail fall in various places of the Union (331 localities are listed) and assigns it to definite months. There are 4 tables, 1 map, (2 in appendix) and 4 Soviet references.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (QC 801. I46)

Card 2/2

MM/vm
6-9-58

DROZDOV, O.A.; LEBEDEV, A.N.; PASTUKH, V.P.; SHCHERBAKOVA, Ye.Ya.

Climatological requirements to snow surveys in mountains. Trudy
Tbil. NIGMI no.3:23-24 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A.I. Voyeykova.
(Climatology) (Snow)

PASTUKH, V.P.; ANAPOL'SKAYA, L. Ye.

Some characteristics of annual variation of fogs in the U.S.S.R.
Trudy GGO no.113:3-5 '60. (MIRA 14:3)
(Fog)

8/531/82/000/132/001/001
I053/I242

AUTHOR: Pastukh, V.P.

TITLE: The characterization of the duration of mists in the cold season in the European territory of the USSR

SOURCE: Leningrad. Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya. Trudy. no. 132. 1962. Voprosy klimatografii, 59-63

TEXT: On the basis of observation in the Northern and Northwestern region of the European territory of the USSR, the circumhaptic region, Belorussia, Ukraine, Northern Caucasus, Central regions and Southeast European territory of the USSR, graphs have been plotted showing the existence of a correlation between the total permanence of the mists in the cold season and the mean duration and frequency of a misty day. The physical and geographical conditions considerably influence the stability of the correlation. When only a single characteristic is available, a missing value of the investigated characteristic can be reconstituted approximately by the above generalized graph. The duration of a mist in the cold season can be

Card 1/2

S/531/62/000/132/001/001
I053/I242

The characterization of the...

evaluated with acceptable precision by linear interpolation for any point in the territory of European Soviet Union. There are 2 figures and 1 table.

Card 2/2

PASTUKH, V.P. [deceased]

Some characteristics of fogs on the Angara and Yenisey Rivers. Trudy
600 no.178:35~41 '65. (MIR4 18:8)

PASTUKH, V.P. (deceased) y VINNICKOVA, E.B.

Some characteristics in the distribution of thunderstorms on
the African continent. Trudy GGO no.182:88-93 '65.

(MIRA 18:9)

PASTUKH, V. P.

3

7P-86

Pastukh, V. P. Klimaticheskii atlas SSSR. (Climatic atlas of the U.S.S.R.) Meteorologiya
1940. D.W.B. This atlas, planned as a jubilee issue for the Centenary of the
Central Geophysical Observatory in 1940, was to contain charts on temperature inversions in the
U.S.S.R. Subject Headings: 1. Climatic atlases 2. Temperature inversion charts 3. U.S.S.R.
—R.S.O.

PASTUKH, V. P.

3(7), 3(3)

SCV/50-59-2-23/25

AUTHORS: Anapol'skaya, L. Ye., Gandin, L. S.

TITLE: Conference on Applied Climatology (Soveshchaniye po prikladnoy klimatologii)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i gidrologiya, 1959, Nr 2, pp 69 - 70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Between October 27 and 31, 1958 a Conference on Applied Climatology was held at the Glavnaya geofizicheskaya observatoriya im. A. I. Voyeykova (Main Geophysical Observatory imeni A. I. Voyeykova). The conference was convened upon request of the Glavnoye upravleniye gidrometeorologicheskoy sluzhby (Main Administration of the Hydrometeorological Service). 91 institutes participated, among them 8 scientific research institutes of the Hydrometeorological Service, 20 UGMS, 12 planning organizations, and 34 scientific research institutes of various authorities. In all, participation amounted to 254 persons. 22 papers were read. V. P. Pastukh spoke on the experience of the GGO in the field of aiding the economy, O. A. Drozdov on space and time characteristics of the climate, V. N. Sokolov on the use of the calculation technique, N. K. Klyukin on the work accomplished in the

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Conference on Applied Climatology

SOV/50-59-2-23/25

field of applied climatology of the Northeast of the USSR, Ye. S. Rubinshteyn spoke on the method developed by him for the determination of temperatures for the purpose of calculating the five cold days on the basis of the data of the monthly average temperature of the coldest month of the year. G. N. Ustinov suggested in his paper some principles by means of which the territory of the USSR should be divided in regions (for the planning of living quarters). V. M. Il'inskiy gave a survey of the requirements made of climatic data in regard of the projecting of protective structures. L. Ye. Anapol'skaya and L. S. Gandin reported on the method of statistical extrapolation developed by them for the determination of the frequency of high wind velocities. M. P. Barshteyn proposed a method for the determination of the gust coefficient based on the spectrum theory of turbulent pulsations. V. A. Ostavnev gave a survey of the requirements made of climatic data in calculating wind and snow loads on buildings. G. I. Chirakadze reported on the experience made in the consideration of the climate of health resorts in the Caucasus in planning and construction.

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Conference on Applied Climatology

SC7/50-59-2-23/25

L. A. Chubukov proposed a method for the analysis of the climates of health resorts based on a general climatology. A. P. Gritsyute studied some climatic characteristics of the Latvian health resorts from the point of view of therapeutics. N. K. Turoverov studied the influence of meteorological conditions on the Caucasian mineral springs. Yu. V. Vatkovskaya reported on climatological investigations for the purpose of modernizing and streamlining living conditions (housing, clothing). V. Yu. Milevskiy proposed a map of actual temperatures for the European part of the USSR. B. V. Tarnizhevskiy spoke on the "Consideration of Some Characteristics of the Radiation Climate Which Influence the Operation of Solar Power Plants". N. N. Akinmovich spoke on "The Wind Energy Reserves in the Prichernomorskaya Steppe". V. S. Samoylenko submitted extensive climatic characteristics for sea atlases and handbooks. A. I. Sorkina reported on the use of climatic data for indirect estimates of the wind and wave conditions on seas and oceans. R. I. Ivanov gave a survey of the tasks of,

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Conference on Applied Climatology

SOV/Sc-59-2-23/25

and requirements made of marine climatology for the security of sea navigation.

Card 4/4

PASTUKE, V.P.

Meeting of the scientific council of the Main Geophysical Observatory devoted to the fortieth anniversary of A.I. Voeikov's death.
Meteor. i gidrol. no.5:61-64 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Voeikov, Aleksandr Ivanovich, 1842-1916)

PASTUKH, V. P.

RT-1520 (The climatic atlas of the USSR) Klimaticheskii arlas SSSR.
SO: Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, (3): 28-35, 1946

PASTUKH, V.P.

Meteorological Observatories

Centennial of the Main Geophysical Observatory. Met. i fildol No. 5, 1949.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October, 1952. ~~CLASSIFIED~~

PASTUH, Ye., kand.pedagogicheskikh nauk

Continuing our conversation. Prof.-tekh. obr. 19
no.7:22 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:12)
(Vocational education)

PASTUHK, Ye.Ya.,kand.ped.nauk

Ways of organizing the participation of students in socially useful agricultural work. Biol. v shkole no.1:61-67 Ja-Y '59.
(MIRA 12:2)

1. Institut metodov obucheniya APN RSFSR.
(Agriculture--Study and teaching)

PASTUKH, Ye. Ya.

Biology - Study and Teaching

Tasks in outside reading in biology. Est. v shkole No. 2, 1953.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953, Uncl.

PASTUBI, Yelena Yakovlevna; STAVROVSKIY, Aleksandr, Yevgen'yevich; FIALKINA,
G.A., redaktor; GARNEK, tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Topic plan for extracurricular work in biology in secondary schools]
Tematika vneklassnoi raboty po biologii v srednei shkole. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSPSR, 1955. 135 p. (MLRA 9:5)
(Biology--Study and teaching)

PASTUKH, Ye.Ya., red.; PROFERANSOVA, N.V., red.; TARASOVA, V.V., tekhn.
red.

[Elective courses in agriculture for secondary vocational schools] Fakul'tativnye kursy po sel'skomu khoziaistvu v sred - nei politekhnicheskoi shkole. Pod red. E.IA.Pastukh. Moskva, 1960. 63 p.

1. Akademiya pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR, Moscow. Institut me -
todov obucheniya.
(Agricultural education)

PASTUKH, Ye. Ya., kand.pedagog.nauk

Work at the schools of Stavropol Territory ("Schools of Stavropol Territory at a new stage." Reviewed by E. IA.Pastukh). Biol. v shkole no.5:90-92 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut metodov obucheniya Akademii pedagogicheskikh nauk RSFSR.
(Stavropol Territory—Education)

PASTUKHOV, A.; BERG, M.

The dry-cargo motorship "Murom." Mor. flot. 24 no.11:40
(MIRA 18:8)
N '64.

1. Glavnyy spetsialist Gosudarstvennogo proyektno-konstruktorskogo i nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta morskogo transporta (for Pastukhov). 2. Vedushchiy konstruktor Gosudarstvennogo proyektno-konstruktorskogo i nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta morskogo transporta (for Berg).

L 65152-6;

ACCESSION NR: AP5021586

UR/0286/65/000/013/0057/0057

7
B

AUTHOR: Pastukhov, A. A.

TITLE: A blower of powder, chalk, and similar dust-like materials. Class 30,
No. 17245?

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobretaniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 13, 1965, 57

TOPIC TAGS: industrial blower, atomization

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a blower for powder, chalk, and similar dust-like materials. The blower consists of a feeder, a storage chamber, and an ejector (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure). To blow a thin jet carrying a small quantity of material, the storage chamber of the blower is subdivided into compartments along its height by a porous baffle. The upper compartment contains a grooved rod capable of oscillating vertically. At its end the rod carries a tube leading to the ejector. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Mar64

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: IE

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/2

L 65152-69

ACCESSION NR: AP5021586

ENCLOSURE: 01 0

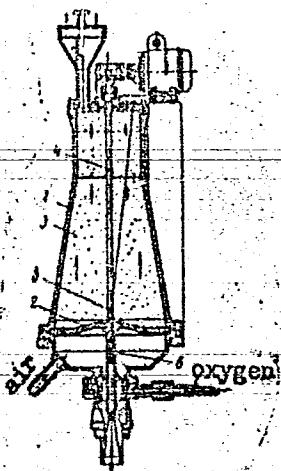


Fig. 1. 1- storage chamber; 2- baffle; 3- upper compartment; 4- rod; 5- groove; 6- tube

jhs
Card 2/2

OVANESOV, G.P.; PASTUKHOV, A.G.; BILALOV, R.S.

Condensate gas deposits in the Ishimbay portion of the Ural Mountain region. Geol. nefti i gaza 4 no.10:1-7 O '60. (MIRA 13:9)

1. Ob'yedineniye Bashkirskoy neftyanoy promyshlennosti i Trest Ishimbayskoy neftyanoy promyshlennosti.
(Ishimbay Region--Condensate oil wells)

PASTUKHOV, A.D.; CHEKMAREV, V.A.; UCHAMEYSHVILI, Z.V.

Using an emulsion without olein for oiling the blends in worsted cloth manufacture. Tekst.prom. 22 no.6:47-48 Je '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Glavnnyy inzh. Klintsovskoy tonkosukonnoy fabriki imeni Kominterna (for Pastukhov). 2. Nachal'nik otdelochnogo proizvodstva Klintsovskoy tonkosukonnoy fabriki imeni Kominterna (for Chekmarev). 3. Zaveduyushchiy fiziko-khimicheskoy laboratoriye Klintsovskoy tonkosukonnoy fabriki imeni Kominterna (for Uchameyshvili).

(Wool and worsted manufacture)

PASTUKHOV, A.G.

Results and problems of geological prospecting in Orenburg Province.
Trudy VNIGNI no.22;10-17 '59. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Glavnnyy geolog tresta "Orenburgneftegazrazvedka".
(Orenburg Province--Petroleum geology)
(Orenburg Province--Gas, Natural--Geology)

YESIN, O.A.; PASTUKHOV, A.I.; POPKOV, S.I.; DZEMYAN, S.K.

Desulfuration of steel and slag by electric currents in arc furnaces. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; chern. met. no. 11:20-26 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut.
(Desulfuration) (Steel--Electrometallurgy)

XHOKHLOV, D.G., kand.tekhn.nauk; PASTUKHOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk;
YEL'KIN, S.A., inzh.; SHAMARIN, V.A., inzh.; RUCHKIN, I.Ye.,
inzh.; BYCHIN, A.I., inzh.; KHUSNOYAROV, K.B., inzh.

Treatment of Volkovo iron-vanadium ore concentrates. Stal'
20 no. 12:1061-1063 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Uralmekhanobr i Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
chernykh metallov.
(Ural Mountains--Iron ores) (Ore dressing)

KLEYN, A.L.; PASTUKHOV, A.I.; LISKONTSEV, A.N.; KALGANOV, G.S.;
KHARITONOV, Yu.A.

Improved technology for the conversion of Kachkanar vanadium
pig iron. Stal' 20 no. 12:1081-1086 D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov
i Chusovskoy metallurgicheskiy zavod.
(Kachkanar--Cast iron--Metallurgy)

GERASIMOV, Anatoliy Viktorovich; PASTUKHOV, Anatoliy Ivanovich; SOLOV'YEV,
Vladimir Ivanovich; KULINICH, D.D., red.; SRIBNIS, N.V.. tekhn.red.

[Principles of the theory of ships] Osnovy teorii korablia. Moskva,
Voen.izd-vo M-va obor.SSSR, 1959. 372 p. (MIRA 12:5)
(Marine engineering)

16(1), 10(2), 10(6)

AUTHORS: Polyakhov, N.N., and Pastukhov, A.I. SOV/43-59-13-10/16

TITLE: The Theory of the Lifting Surface of the Rectangular Form

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Leningradskogo universiteta, Seriya matematiki,
mekhaniki i astronomii, 1959, Nr 13(3), pp 93-110 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The vortex method due to Birnbaum and Glauert is extended to
wings of a finite span. In the case of a constant circulation
and a plate rectangular in plan form the problem leads to the
integral equation

$$\frac{K^*}{2\pi} \int_{-a}^{+a} \frac{\gamma(x)dx}{x' - x} = V_\infty \sin \alpha - V_1(1 + K_1^*).$$

Here V_1 is the velocity induced by vortices carried away in
agreement with the lifting line theory, K^* , K_1^* are constants
depending on the coordinates x, z and the aspect ratio, α is the
angle of incidence. The authors give explicit solutions for $\gamma(x)$
and the circulation Γ . If $\Gamma \neq \text{const}$, then, under certain
assumptions, Γ satisfies the integro-differential equation

Card 1/2

The Theory of the Lifting Surface of the
Rectangular Form

SOV/43-59-13-10/16

$$\Gamma = \Gamma_{\infty} f_1(\lambda, z') + \frac{f_2(\lambda, z', \alpha) a}{2} \int_{-L}^L \frac{\partial \Gamma}{\partial z} \cdot \frac{\partial z}{z' - z}$$

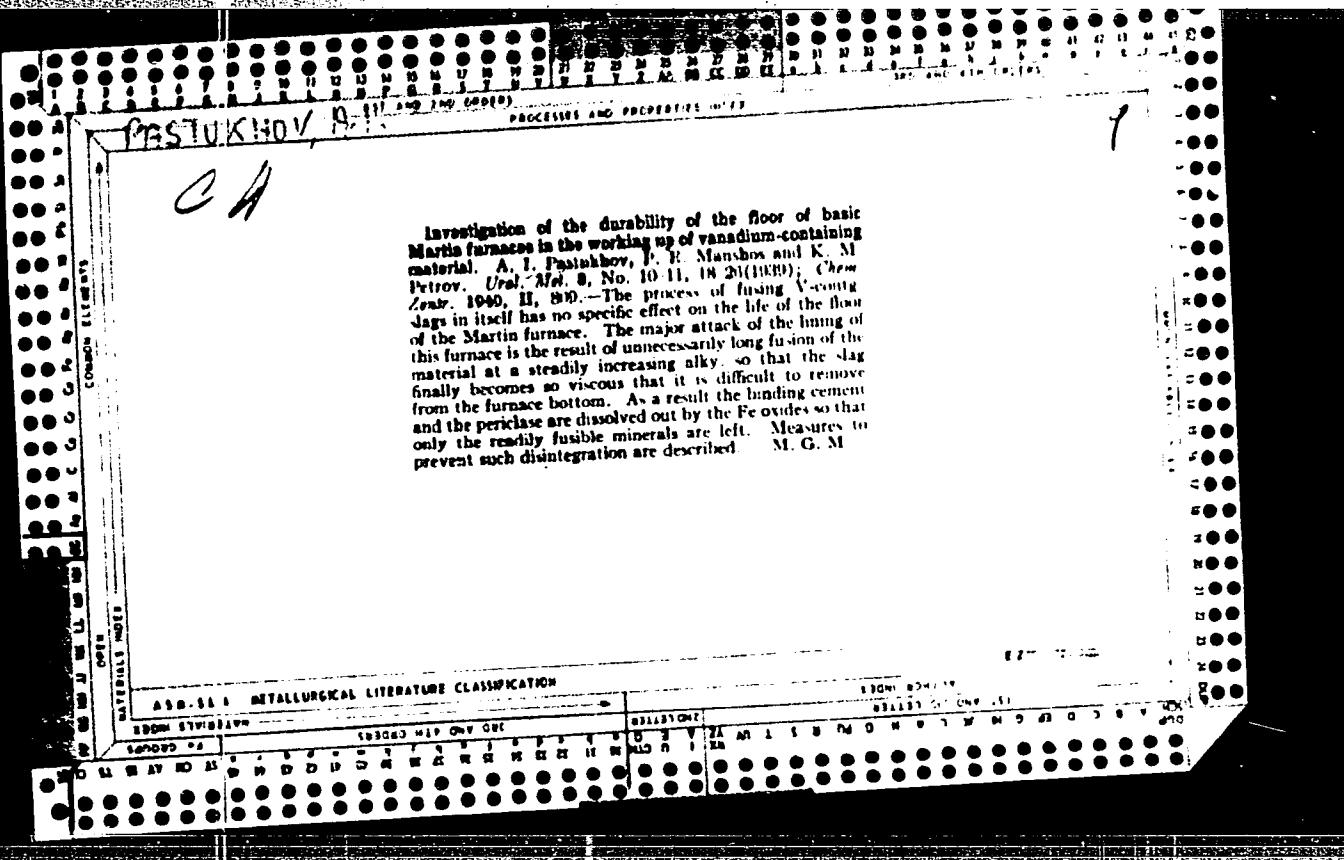
(generalization of the Prandtl equation). A comparison of the theoretical results with the experimental data shows a good agreement for $0.2 \leq \lambda \leq 1.5$.

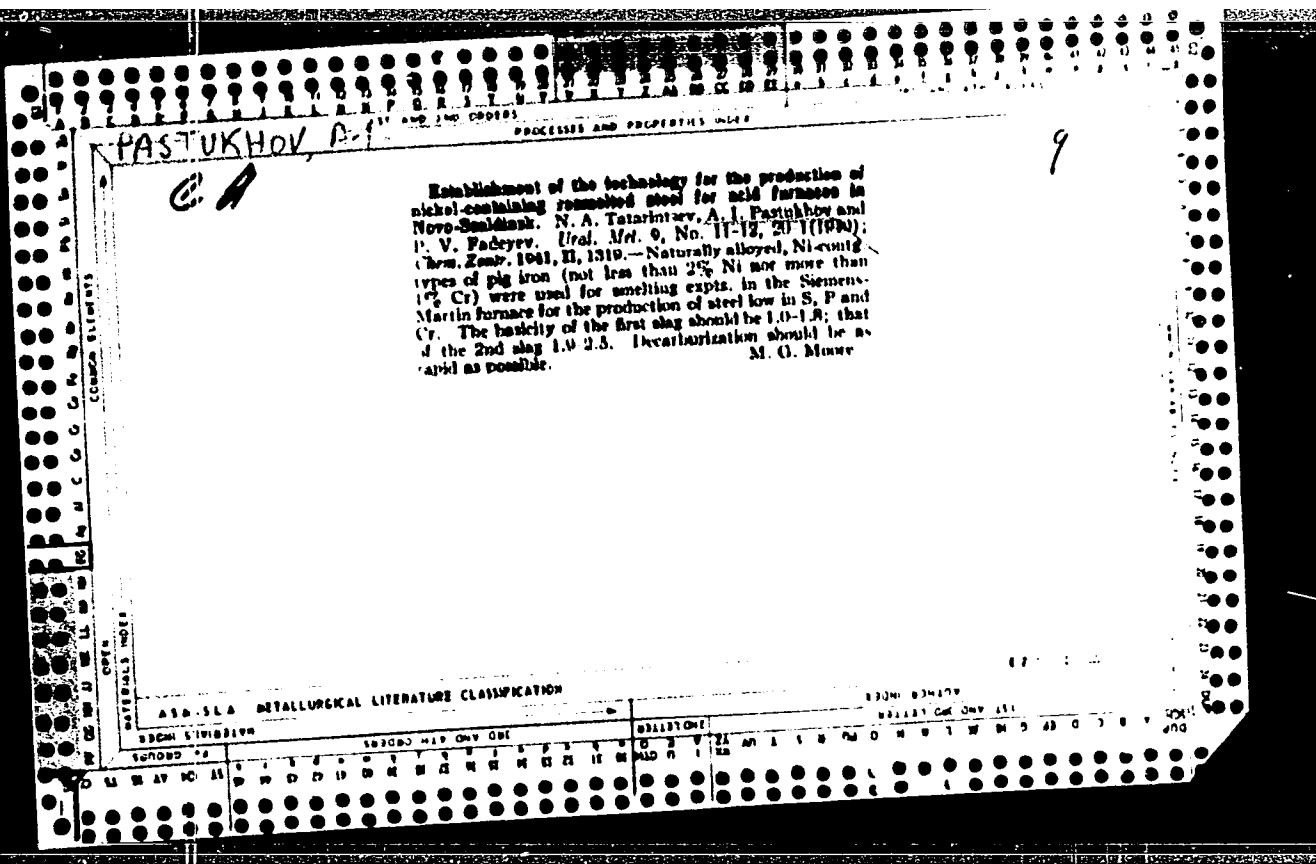
The authors mention N.Ye.Zhukovskiy.

There are 13 figures, and 3 references, 1 of which is Soviet, and 2 German.

SUBMITTED: February 3, 1958

Card 2/2





PASTUKHOV, A.I.

"Equilibrium of Chrome Distribution in the System: Iron-Chrome-Basic Slag,"
lecture given at the Fourth Conference on Steelmaking, A.A. Baikov Institute of
Metallurgy, Moscow, July 1-6, 1957

137-1958-2-2344

Pastukhov A. I.
Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal Metallurgiya 1958, Nr 2 p 20 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Pastukhov, A. I.

TITLE: An Investigation of the Oxidation and Reduction Reactions of Chromium
in an Basic Slag-Metal System (Issledovaniye reaktsii okisleniya
i vosstanovleniya khroma v sisteme osnovnoy shlak-metall)

PERIODICAL: V sb Fiz -khim. osnovy proiz-va stali. Moscow, AN SSSR
1957, pp 272-290. Diskus.. pp 332-334

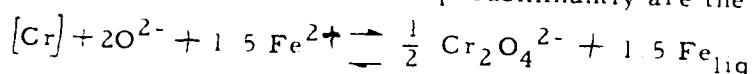
ABSTRACT: Petrographic and X-ray studies were made of quickly-cooled
slags consisting of oxides of Fe and of Cr. Some of the slags
contained also CaO. The Cr was found in the wustite component
of the slag. When the concentration of Cr oxide in the slag was
increased, the lattice parameter of the wustite grew linearly.
Slowly cooled slag consisted of magnetite or chromite and a small
quantity of wustite. The Cr in the molten slag was found chiefly
in the form of chromium-oxygen groups of the type $\text{Cr}_x\text{O}_y^{n-}$,
preferably as $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$ though partly as Cr^{2+} . Simplified
measurements of the viscosity and electrical conductivity of the
investigated slags were carried out. It was assumed that the vis-
cosity is proportional to the weight of the slag, which had cooled

Card 1/2

137-1958-2-2344

An Investigation of the Oxidation and Reduction Reactions (cont.)

onto an iron disk when the sample was taken out. The electrical conductivity was computed from resistance values for the molten slag obtained by passing a current through it between two electrodes of platinum-rhodium wire. When the (Cr_2O_3) was increased, the viscosity and electrical conductivity increased at the same time. This phenomenon is explained by the fact that, when Cr_2O_3 dissociated into Cr^{2+} , O^{2-} and chromium-oxygen anions, the former gave rise to an increase in electrical conductivity, the latter to an increase in viscosity. From the data obtained the conclusion was drawn that in the basic steelmaking process the Cr oxidation or reduction reactions that occur more predominantly are the following:



I. T.

Card 2/2 1. Chromium-Oxidation 2. Chromium-Reduction

PASTUKHOV, A.I.

Distribution of oxygen and its activity in the chromium containing
liquid phases of the system iron -- basic slag. Izv. vost. fil. AN
SSSR no.11:49-59 '57.
(MIRA 11:1)

1. Ural'skiy institut chernykh metallov.
(Oxygen) (Iron--Metallurgy) (Slag)

PASTUKHOV, A. I.

137-58-5-9082

Translation from Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 5 p 48 (USSR)

AUTHOR

Pastukhov, A. I.

TITLE

Employment of Sinter in Open-hearth Smelting (Primenenie
aglomerata v martenovskoy plavke)

PERIODICAL

Tr. Nauchno-tehn. o-va chernoy metallurgii, 1957 Vol 18.
pp 431-436

ABSTRACT

A description of results obtained at the Novo-Tagil'skiy Plant by employing oxidized Goroblagodatskiy sinter(S) containing 60-75% Fe₂O₃ and 6.4-6.3% SiO₂, the S, which was baked with an admixture of cast-iron shavings, was utilized at the Novo-Tagil plant as a charge ingredient and as a fining charge. When S is employed, the process of slag formation during the fusion stage is analogous to the same process involving ore. Changes which occur in the slag components are also similar in nature. In the process of fining melts with S, the oxidation of impurities occurs primarily through the slag, thereby reducing the initial rate of decarburization. In the process of fining melts with S (preferably in lumped form) the molten slag must be highly fluid and homogeneous. The time required for smelting of charges containing

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S may be reduced primarily by reducing the duration of the fusion stage. The P content of metal, during all stages of smelting processes employing S is lower than it is in processes employing ore. The durability of furnaces and output of sound metal are virtually identical in processes employing ore or S.

Ye. T.

1. Open hearth furnaces--Operation 2. Slags--Development 3. Sintering--Applications

Card 2/2

PASTURHOV, A. I.: Master Tech Sci (MInn) -- "Equilibrium in the distribution of chromium in a liquid system of iron-chromium-boric oxide". Sverdlovsk, 1959. 10 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Ural Polytech Inst im S. M. Kirov), Ural Branch (KL, No 4, 1959, 127)

PASTUKHOV, A.I.

AUTHORS: Pastukhov, A.I., Petrov, K.M., and Danilov, A.M. 133-1-8/24
TITLE: Smelting of Tube Steel by the Scrap Process from a Low-manganese Iron at Different Manganese Practices (Vyplavka trubnoy stali skrap-protsessom na malomargantsovistom chugune pri razlichnykh rezhimakh margantsa)

PERIODICAL: 'Stal', 1958, No.1, pp. 28 - 34 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In view of the widening application of low-manganese basic pig iron for smelting quality steels, the problem was investigated on tube steels 20T (TY 2581-54) and 30XГCA (TY 2657-50). Smelting of steel was carried out with cold charge containing 70% of scrap and 30% of pig of standard quality (Mn 1.4 - 2.0%) and with two kinds of low-manganese pig with 0.4-0.7% Mn and 0.2 - 0.4% Mn. The proportion of limestone in the charge was on average 2.5 - 2.6%. The main part of the slag was removed during the period of ore-boiling. Steel was bottom poured into square ingot-moulds of 3.6 tons with bottoms and hot tops. Low-sulphur fuel was used for firing furnaces. Data obtained from normal production were compared with those from the experimental melts which were carried out according to three different practices: 1) with standard pig with an addition of ferromanganese at the end of the ore boiling period; the manganese content during the period of pure boiling was maintained not

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AUTHORS: Pastukhov, A.I., Petrov, K.M., and Danilov, A.M. 133-1-8/24

TITLE: Smelting of Tube Steel by the Scrap Process from a Low-manganese Iron at Different Manganese Practices (Vyplavka trubnoy stali skrap-protsessom na malomargantsovistom chugune pri razlichnykh rezhimakh margantsa)

PERIODICAL: 'Stal', 1958, No.1, pp. 28 - 34 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: In view of the widening application of low-manganese basic pig iron for smelting quality steels, the problem was investigated on tube steels 20П (TY 2581-54) and 30ХГСА (TY 2657-50). Smelting of steel was carried out with cold charge containing 70% of scrap and 30% of pig of standard quality (Mn 1.4 - 2.0%) and with two kinds of low-manganese pig with 0.4-0.7% Mn and 0.2 - 0.4% Mn. The proportion of limestone in the charge was on average 2.5 - 2.6%. The main part of the slag was removed during the period of ore-boiling. Steel was bottom poured into square ingot-moulds of 3.6 tons with bottoms and hot tops. Low-sulphur fuel was used for firing furnaces. Data obtained from normal production were compared with those from the experimental melts which were carried out according to three different practices: 1) with standard pig with an addition of ferromanganese at the end of the ore boiling period; the manganese content during the period of pure boiling was maintained not

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lower than 0.20%; 2) with low-manganese pig with an addition of manganese at the end of the ore boiling period the manganese content during pure boiling was maintained not lower than 0.20%, and 3) with low-manganese pig without ferro-manganese addition and without maintaining a regular manganese level during refining. During the experimental melts, standard operating conditions were maintained, taking samples of metal and slag; during rolling samples of metal for testing were taken from the semis made from the top parts of ingots. The control of non-metallic inclusions was carried out according to GOST 1778-42 and in samples taken from the bath by the Works' own method (Ref.4). The determination of oxygen in steel was done by the aluminium method and that of hydrogen by extraction at 650 - 700 °C. Changes in the velocity of de-carburisation during the period of ore boiling as well as changes in the content of phosphorus and sulphur in metal after the melt out at various manganese contents are given in Table 1 and Fig.1; the content of sulphur in the metal from melts carried out with oxidation and reduction of manganese during the period of pure boiling - Table 2; 30XГСА steels under various manganese practices - Card2/5 Table 3; the dependence of the distribution of sulphur between

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metal and slag on slag basicity - Fig.2, and that on the content of MnO in slag before de-oxidation (41-50% CaO) - Fig.3; the relationship between the velocity of solution of CaO in slag during the ore-lime boiling with the content of manganese in metal after the melt out - Fig.4; indices of gas content and the content of impurities in samples of metal taken during the period of pure boiling and after the addition of manganese - Table 4; the dependence of oxygen content of metal before deoxidation on the manganese practice and the velocity of de-carburisation during the period of pure boiling - Fig.5; the dependence of the proportion of the first quality rolled metal on the content of oxygen before deoxidation - Fig.6; the main indices of the smelting process of 20Mn and mechanical properties of steels 20Mn and 30XGCA produced under different manganese practices - Table 5.

Conclusions: 1) The use of low-manganese pig and smelting of steel by the scrap process without additions of ferro-manganese does not deteriorate the quality of steel, but decreases the duration of the process and decreases the specific consumption of ferro-manganese. 2) An increase in

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the manganese content of metal by additions of ferro-manganese does not protect the boiling bath from over-oxidation and leads to a contamination of steel by non-metallic inclusions. 3) Under normal conditions of pure boiling (with normal slag and reduction of manganese) and using low-sulphur fuel smelting of steel by the scrap process from low-manganese pig and without ferromanganese additions is not accompanied by a decrease in the degree of deposphorisation and desulphurisation of metal or by a deterioration in the strength and plastic properties of steel (in particular, at negative temperatures, up to -60°C). 4) The degree of oxidation and desulphurisation of steel and the proportion of rejects and mechanical properties of metal are independent from the absolute content of manganese in the metal during the course of smelting. 5) The investigation confirmed that the change introduced into the technological instruction, i.e. that the manganese content in metal during the course of smelting, including the period of pure boiling, does not necessarily need to be strictly controlled, is rational. N.I. Lebedkin, B.P. Okhrimovich and others, members of the staff of the Works and Institute participated in the work. There are 5 tables, 6 figures and

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POPEL', S.I. (Sverdlovsk); SMIRNOV, I.A. (Sverdlovsk); PASTUKHOV, A.I.
(Sverdlovsk)

Kinetic characteristics of reactions in an oxygen-blown converter
bath during smelting with the use of vanadium pig iron. Izv. AN
SSSR. Met. no.4:21-29 Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

KOKUSHKIN, D.P.; FREYDENZON, Ye.Z.; KOMPANIYETS, I.A.; SHMONIN, G.M.; LEBEDEV, A.A.; ZATULOVSKAYA, Ye.Z.; Prinimali uchastiye: DUBROV, N.F.; PASTUKHOV, A.I.; ISAYEV, M.I.; STAROSELETSKIY, M.I.; AKSEL'ROD, L.M.

Improving the quality of a faceted ingot by changing the shape of its side surfaces. Stal' 25 no.7:610-612 Jl '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov i Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat.

ARNAUTOV, V.T.; BARANOV, V.M.; BONSKOY, S.A.; PASTUKHOV, A.I.; SMIRNOV, I.A.; TORSHILOV, Yu.V.; TRET'YAKOV, M.A.; UDOVENKO, V.G.; FREYENZON, Ye.Z.; SHCHEKALEV, Yu.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: MAKAYEV, S.V.; KOMPANIYETS, G.M.; NAGOVITSYN, D.F.; NOVOLOLSKIY, F.I.; VARSHAVSKIY, V.L.; KOROGODSKIY, V.G.; KLIBANOV, Ye.L.: MEDVEDEVSKIKH, Yu.; TALANTSEVA, T.I.; DUBROV, N.F.; DZEMYAN, S.K.; TOPYCHKANOV, B.I.; CHARUSHNIKOV, O.A.; KHARITONOV, Yu.A.

Developing and mastering the technology of converting vanadium cast iron in oxygen-blown converters with a 100 ton (M_p) capacity.
Stal' 25 no.6:501-508 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Nizhne-Tagli'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Makayev, Komaniyets, Nagovitsyn, Novolodskiy, Varshavskiy, Korogodskiy, Klibanov);
Medvedevskikh, Talantseva). 2. Uralskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy
institut chenykh metallov (for Dubrov, Dzemyan, Topychkanov, Charushnikov, Kharitonov).

PASTIUKHOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; SMIRNOV, L.A., inzh.; DZEMYAN, S.K., inzh.;
SHCHEKALEV, Yu.S., inzh.; TIMONINA, V.M., tekhnik

New developments in research. Stal' 24 no.7:614 J1 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

POPEL', S.I. (Sverdlovsk); SMIRNOV, L.A. (Sverdlovsk); TSAREVSKIY, B.V. (Sverdlovsk); DZHEMILEV, N.K. (Sverdlovsk); PASTUKHOV, A.I. (Sverdlovsk)

Effect of vanadium on the density and surface properties of liquids in s.
Izv. AN SSSR. Met. no.1:62-67 Ja-F '65. (MIRA 18:5)

SMIRNOV, L.A.; POPEL', S.I.; PASTUKHOV, A.I.

Effect of vanadium on the density and the surface properties
of iron-carbon alloys. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; chern. met. 8 no.4:
13-17 '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut i Ural'skiy nauchno-
issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov.

PREYDENON, YELL, 1940, 1940, YAKOVLEV, 1940,
TRETYAKOV, 1940, 1940, KALITIN, 1940, 1940,
PASTKOV, 1940.

Mastering the technique of the new biplane aircraft
of the Soviet regime, the German machine. Mastering the
new aircraft.

...Nizhne Tagil factory methods, probably, combine a number of
peculiarities which are not found in any other country.

VECHER, N.A.; UMRIKHIN, P.V.; PANFILOV, M.I.; PASTUKHOV, A.I.; TSEKHANSKIY,
M.I.; ARONOVICH, M.S.; POSISAYEV, A.A., Inzh.; GARCHENKO, V.T.;
ORMAN, M.Ye.

Review of D.A.Smoliarenko's book "Quality of carbon steel."
Stal' 23 no.9:800-804 S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

FOFANOV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; LEYSOV, Ye.I., inzh.; YEL'KIN, S.A., inzh.;
MILYAYEV, M.N., inzh.; PASTUKHOV, A.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; DZEMYAN,
S.K., inzh.; KOSNAREV, A.S., inzh.; KLEYN, A.L., kand.tekhn.nauk;
DANILOV, A.M., inzh.; FILIPPOV, A.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; SALTANOV,
G.F., inzh.; VETROV, B.G., inzh.; PISARENKO, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
RADYA, V.S., inzh.; GEROTSKIY, V.A., inzh.

In the Ural Mountain Region Scientific Research Institute for
Ferrous Metals. Stal' 22 no.10:892,916,938,953 0'62. (MIRA 15:10)
(Ural Mountain region—Metallurgical research)

PASTUHOV, A.I.; KLEYN, A.L.; ANDREYEV, T.V.; MAZUN, A.I.;
Prinimali uchastiye: MARKIN, A.A.; SKRIPCHUK, V.S.; KHARITONOV,
Yu.A.; SELYUTIN, N. P.; GAVRILOVA, Ye. A.
GAVRILOVA, Ye.A.

Steelmaking from vanadium cast iron in converters with a top
oxygen blow. Stal' 21 no.12:1070-1074 D '61. (MIRA 14:12)
(Steel--Metallurgy)
(Oxygen--Industrial applications)

PETROV, K.M.; DYAKONOV, V.I.; FADEYEV, I.G.; SEMENENKO, P.P.; KRYUKOV, L.G.;
Prinimali uchastiye: PASTUKHOV, A.I.; SHISHKINA, N.I.;
PAZDNIKOVA, T.S.; CHIRKOVA, S.N.; KAREL'SKAYA, T.A.; LOPTEV, A.A.;
DZEMYAN, S.K.; ISUPOV, V.F.; BELYAKOV, A.I.; GUDOV, V.I.;
SUKHMAN, L.Ya.; SLESAREV, S.G.; GOLOVANOV, M.M.; GLAGOLENKO, V.V.;
ISUPOVA, T.A.; ZYABLITSEVA, M.A.; KAMENSKAYA, G.A.; POMUKHIN, M.G.;
UTKINA, V.A.; MANEVICH, L.G.

Vacuum treatment of alloyed open hearth steel. Stal' 22 no.2:113-
117 F '62. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernykh metallov
(for Pastukhov, Shishkina, Pazdnikova, Chirkova, Karel'skaya,
Loptev, Dzemyan). 2. Metallurgicheskiy kombinat im. A.K. Serova
(for Isupov, Belyakov, Gudov, Sukhman, Slesarev, Golovanov,
Glagolenko, Isupova, Zyablitseva, Kamenskaya). 3. 6-y Gosudar-
stvennyy podshipnikovyy zavod (for Pomukhin, Utkina, Manevich).

(Steel—Metallurgy)
(Vacuum metallurgy)

KUZELEV, Mikhail Yakovlevich; SKVORTSOV, Aleksey Anatol'yevich;
SELYAKOV, Nikolay Nikolayevich; DUBITSKIY, G.M., doktor
tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ZOBININ, B.F., kand. tekhn. nauk,
retsenzent; KOROTKOV, V.G., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
LEVCHENKO, P.V., kand. tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; MAKURIN, P.I.,
kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; PASTUKHOV, A.I., kand. tekhn.
nauk, retsenzent; PORUCHIKOV, Yu.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, re-
tsenzent; ROZENBERG, I.A., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent;
SERGEICHEV, N.F., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; FILIPPOV,
A.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; YAROSHENKO, Yu.G., kand.
tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; BAZAROVA, N.V., inzh., retsenzent;
BLANK, E.M., inzh., retsenzent; VOLPYANSKIY, L.M., inzh.,
retsenzent; ZAKHAROV, B.P., inzh., retsenzent; MYSHALOV, S.V.,
inzh., retsenzent; RAZUMOVA, M.S., inzh., retsenzent;
SHABALIN, L.A., inzh., retsenzent; SHKUNDI, R.M., inzh., re-
tsenzent; DUGINA, N.A., tekhn. red.

[Handbook of foundry practice] Spravochnik rabochego-
liteishchika. 1zd.3. Moskva, Mashgiz, 1961. 584 p.
(MIRA 15:4)
(Founding--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

PASTUKHOV, A.I., inzh., nauchnyy red.; SEREIKINA, N.F., tekhn.red.

[Heat insulation of magnesite-chromite arches in open-hearth furnaces] Teplovaia izolatsiia magnesitokhromitovykh svodov martenovskikh pechei; materialy soveshchanii. Sverdlovsk, TSentr.biuro tekhn.informatsii, 1959. 48 p.

(MIRA 14:4)

1. Russia (1917- R.S.F.S.R.) Sverdlovskiy ekonomicheskiy administrativnyy rayon. Sovet narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Open-hearth furnaces--Equipment and supplies)
(Refractory materials)

S/148/60/000/011/001/015
A161/A030

AUTHORS: Yesin, O. A.; Pastukhov, A. I.; Popel', S. I.; Dzemyan, S.K.

TITLE: Desulfuration of steel and slag with the electric current in an arc furnace

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavodov Chernaya metallurgiya. no. 11, 1960, 20 - 26

TEXT: It was stated in several previous investigations that sulfur reduction from iron and steel can be speeded up by direct current when liquid metal is the cathode. Information is given on experiments with D.C. and A.C. in a 500-kg three-phase arc furnace normally working with 1500 amp. A.C. from a 400 kva transformer. The transformer was connected by means of switches to a mercury rectifier to produce 1500 - 2000 amp D.C. Slag was deoxidized with 2 - 2.5 kg ferrosilicon and 1 kg coke, and liquefied with fluorspar or with sodium silicate. Liquefiers, and particularly fluorspar, raised the desulfuration rate considerably. Evaporation of S was observed along with electrolysis by D⁻ as well as A.C., which shows that

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Desulfuration of steel and slag . . .

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S elimination is possible through the irradiation with electrons and photons from the arc. A perceptible FeO content in slag and slowed desulfuration was observed at C below 0.27 %, and a regular increase of desulfuration rate with increased initial S content, which appears to be due to the S content in the layer at the electrode and on the slag surface. The slag layer depth had a considerable effect. It had been stated in previous work (Ref. 7: Yesin, Popel' and Chuchmarev, Izv. vyst. uch. zav. Chern. metallurgiya, 1960, No. 3, 5) that electrochemical S elimination into gas takes place when alternating current passes through the slag, and the process goes on the electrode which is the anode at the moment; the S elimination is relatively intense also when A.C. is brought into the slag by arcs. To compare the effect of D.C. and A.C., one electrode in the A.C. process was submerged into the slag, and the two other electrodes closed the circuit with the arcs. Desulfuration in this case was slightly lower with A.C. than with D.C. In two heats electrodes were not submerged and three A.C. arcs burned; C content in metal was about 1 %, and fluorspar was used for the slag liquifier. The result was a lower S content in the metal and slag, and the final S content in the metal was 0.003% (or 12 % of the initial S content). The desulfuration rate was practically equal with the three A.C. arcs with 1500

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Desulfuration of steel and slag . . .

amps each and with one 2200 amp D.C. arc. A considerable desulfuration had been observed previously in conventional operation in electric arc furnaces (Ref. 11; A. M. Samarin, Elektrometallurgiya, Metallurgizdat, 1945), but the authors did not connect the phenomenon with electrochemical reactions. The results of experiments have proven that A.C. electrolysis and irradiation from burning arcs must be considered in addition to the phenomena usual in the open-hearth process. Conclusions: 1) It is proven in production-scale electrochemical desulfuration experiments that the speed and completeness of sulfur elimination from steel is higher with electric arcs; 2) It is confirmed that desulfuration is possible by direct as well as by alternating current of common frequency, and the difference is only slight; 3) The sulfur elimination rate is higher, the thinner the layer is of well-deoxidized basic fluid slag containing fluorspar; up to 90 % of the total sulfur content in metal and slag is extracted in 30 - 40 min. without skimming the slag, and the final sulfur content in metal sinks to 0.002 - 0.005 %; 4) It is apparent that mass transfer of sulfur in slag is the major limiting stage of the desulfuration process in conventional arc furnace operation.

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Desulfuration of steel and slag

S/148/60/000/011/001/015
A161/A030

There are 3 figures and 9 Soviet and 7 non-Soviet references; the reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: (Ref. 10) R. E. Bini, G. Derga, Journal of Metals, 8, 59, 1966.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy politekhnicheskiy institut (Ural Polytechnical Institute)

SUBMITTED: April 19, 1960

Card 4/4

PASTUKHOF, A.I., inzh.

Structure of chromium oxide and the equilibrium of its distribution in the liquid, iron - chromium - basic slag system.
Trudy Ural.politekh.inst. no.75:82-103 '59.

(MIR 13:4)

(Liquid metals) (Chromium oxides) (Ion exchange)

KOROLEV, A.I.; BLINOV, S.T.; LUBENETS, I.A.; KOBURNEYEV, I.M.; TURUBINER,
A.L.; VASIL'YEV, S.V.; CHERNENKO, M.A.; BELOV, I.V.; TELESOV, S.A.;
MAZOV, V.P.; MEDVEDEV, V.A.; MAL'KOV, V.G.; BUL'ZIKIY, M.Z.;
TRUBETSKOV, K.N.; SHNEIKROV, Ya.A.; SLADKOSHTEYN, V.T.; PALANT,
V.I.; KUROCHKIN, B.N.; ZHDANOV, A.M.; BELIKOV, K.N.; SABIYEV,
M.P.; GARBUD, G.A.; PODGORETSKIY, A.A.; AL'FEROV, K.S.; NOVOLODOSKIY,
P.I.; MOROZOV, A.N.; VASIL'YEV, A.N.; MARAKHOVSKIY, I.S.; MAIAKH,
A.V.; VERNKHOUTSEV, B.V.; AGAPOV, V.P.; VEGHER, N.A.; PASTUKHOV, A.I.;
BORODULIN, A.I.; VAYNSHTEYN, O.Ya.; ZHIGULIN, V.I.; DIKSHTEYN, Ye.I.;
KLIMASENKO, L.S.; KOTIN, A.S.; MOLOTKOV, N.A.; SIVERSKIY, M.V.;
ZHIDETSKIY, D.P.; MIKHAYLETS, N.S.; SLEPKANEV, P.N.; ZAVODCHIKOV,
N.G.; GUDENCHUK, V.A.; NAZAROV, P.M.; SAVOS'KIN, M.Ye.; NIKOLAYEV,
A.S.

Reports (brief annotations). Biul. TSNIICHM no.18/19:36-39 '57.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Korolev, Belikov,
Blinov, Vasil'yev, A.N., Borodulin, Klimasenko).
2. Kuznetskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Agapov, Dikshteyn).
3. Chelyabinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Lubene's, Vaynshteyn).
4. Zavod im. Dzerzhinskogo (for Koburneyev).
5. Zavod "Zaporozhstal'" (for Turubiner, Mazov, Podgoretskiy, Marakhovskiy, Savos'kin).
6. Makeyevskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Vasil'yev, S.V.,
Mal'kov, Zhidetskiy, Al'ferov).
7. Stal'projekt (for Chernenko,
Zhdanov, Zavodchikov).
8. VNIIT (for Belov).
9. Stalinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod (for Telesov, Malakh).

(Continued on next card)

KOROLYEV, A.I.--(continued) Card 2.

10. Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Medvedev, Novolodskiy, Vecher). 11. Zavod "Azovstal'" (for Bul'skiy, Slepkanov). 12. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii (for Trubetskoy). 13. Ukrainskiy institut metallov (for Sneyerov, Sladkoshteyev, Kotin). 14. Zavod "Krasnyy Ortyabr'" (for Palant). 15. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metallurgicheskoy teplotekhniki (for Kurochkin). 16. Zavod im. Voroshilova (for Sabiyev). 17. Chelyabinskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Morozov). 18. Giprostal' (for Garbuz). 19. Ural'skiy institut chernykh metallov (for Pastukhov). 20. Zavod im. Petrovskogo (for Zhigulin). 21. Ministerstvo chernoy metallurgii USSR (for Molotkov, Siverskiy). 22. Glavspetsstal' Ministerstva chernoy metallurgii SSSR (for Nikolayev).
(Open-hearth process)

PASTUKHOV, A.M., inzh.

Training of welding engineers. Svar. proizv. no. 3:35-36 Mr '64.
(MIRA 18:9)

L 3267-66 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/ETC/ENG(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(v)/EPA(w)-2/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/

ACC NR AP5025613 EWP(b)/EWA(c) DS/MJW/JD/HM/HN/WB

UR/0135/65/000/010/0038/0038

621.791.7:621.2/3:669.15-194

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B

AUTHOR: Pastukhov, A. M. (Engineer)

TITLE: Experience in the welding of 1Kh18N10T stainless-steel pipe

SOURCE: Sverchnoye proizvodstvo, no. 10, 1965, 38

TOPIC TAGS: arc welding, gas welding, metal tube, corrosion resistance, butt welding, stainless steel

ABSTRACT: The author presents the results of a comparison of the quality of the butt-welded joints of 1Kh18N10T pipe with diameters of 159 and 219 mm and wall thickness of 6 and 12 mm, produced by two different rotary-welding techniques: argon-arc welding with a tungsten electrode ;

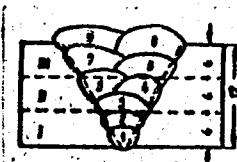


Fig. 1, a

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and combined welding, in which only the root-bead is deposited by argon-arc welding, while the overlying beads are deposited with the aid of a Tel-11 electrode

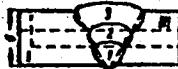


Fig. 1, b

Specimens cut out of the welded joints were tested for fracture and intercrystalline corrosion. Findings: the joints welded by the combined method display no proclivity for intercrystalline corrosion. The combined welding of thick-walled pipe of Kh18N10T steel produces high-quality welded joints and does not require additional equipment. What is more, it saves 0.6 m³ of argon and 1.4 manhours per butt-weld of pipe with 219x12 mm diameter. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 1 table.

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Cord

2/2

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[deceased];

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NIKITIN, M.Ya., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.A., red.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik, red.; PASTUKHOV, A.P., kand. med. nauk, red.; PETRISHCHEVA, P.A., prof., red.; POKROVSKAYA, M.P., prof., red.; POPOV, I.S., kand. med. nauk, red.; ROGOZIN, I.I., prof. red.; RUDNEV, G.P., prof., red.; SERGIYEV, P.G., prof., red.; SKRYABIN, K.I., akad., red.; SOKOLOV, M.I., prof. red.; SOLOV'YEV, V.D., prof., red.; TRIBULEV, G.P., dotsent, red.; CHUMAKOV, M.P., prof., red.; SHATROV, I.I., prof., red.; TIMAKOV, V.D., prof., red.toma; TROITSKIY, V.I., prof., red. toma; PETROVA, N.K., tekhn.red.;

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VI